

A BALL
AT MUSSELBURGH.

In the New Assembly Rooms.

On Friday the 20th of September.—To begin at seven in the evening.
Tickets, 2 s. 6 d. to be had of Mr Robert Smith.

THE apprehension of a Mr Lloyd, pretending to be a clergyman of the Church of England, for a number of highway and other robberies, having much excited the curiosity of the Public, we apprehend the following account of that extraordinary person, together with the sermon which he preached lately at the church of Graveland, will not be disagreeable to our readers.

Amongst the most abandoned that have ever made their exit at Tyburn, the prisoner is, perhaps, the most singular character, and exhibits a spectacle of aggravated guilt, and hardened iniquity, which former times have never shewn, and which future periods may pass away, without furnishing any equal to. In order to give himself an opportunity of penetrating the wickedness of his heart, and of facilitating the means of plundering mankind, the wretch had the audacity to assume the character of a clergyman of the Church of England, and to forge the following licence, in order that he might be enabled to pass as such, wherever it might be necessary to his purpose for him to take upon him that sacred and respected character.

The original licence is in the hands of the Magistrates, with the proper stamps, &c. and is as follows:

BY THE TENOR of these presents, We JOHN, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Oxford, do hereby certify unto all men, that on Sunday the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, We, the Bishop before-mentioned, solemnly administering holy orders, under the protection of the Almighty, in Christ Church, Oxford, did admit our beloved in Christ, John Lloyd, a literate person, (of whose virtuous and pious life, conversation, and competent learning and knowledge of the holy scriptures, we were well assured) into the holy order of Deacons, according to the form prescribed and used by the Church of England; and him the said John Lloyd did then and there rightly and canonically ordain Deacon: He having first, in our presence, freely and voluntarily subscribed to the thirty-nine articles of religion, and to the three articles contained in the thirty-sixth canon; and he likewise having taken the oaths appointed by law to be taken for and instead of the oath of supremacy.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our Episcopal Seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year above written, and in the fifth year of our consecration.

Having forged the above authority from the Bishop of Oxford, the prisoner Lloyd, made it a practice to visit divers parts of the country, in character of a clergyman; in consequence of which he frequently performed the service of the church, and sometimes preached in the pulpit, by which he got at the knowledge of what persons and what houses were worth robbing.

Mr Clarke, an officer of the police, having reason to suspect the prisoner, and that he would be on Epping forest, on Sunday evening, went to the Bald Faced Stag, and laid wait for him; but unluckily at that time something prevented Lloyd from coming there. Mr Clarke, however, was fortunate enough to meet with the very inn at which his horse was put up.

The prisoner Lloyd, having hired his horse of a tradesman at the west end of the town for a day, and not having returned it agreeable to his undertaking, he went on Monday following in search of him, and in passing through Fetter Lane, to his great surprise perceived Lloyd walking arm in arm with a girl of the town. The tradesman accordingly accosted him, and asked him for his horse. Lloyd immediately replied, he had rode it very hard, and had left it at the stables till fit to be home. But upon the tradesman telling him he would not part from him till he had his horse, Lloyd agreed to go for it to the inn, where, upon his arrival, he was taken into custody, and properly secured.

His lodgings in Petticoat Lane were afterwards searched, and amongst divers other things found were, two silver watches, a pair of pistols, a forged note for 20 l. and some of the new act of Parliament promissory notes.

In his pocket was found a list of houses to be broke open, and in it, it appears, the parson's house at Barking was to have been devoted to plunder.

His behaviour before the Magistrates, was audacious to a degree. Neither remorse at his situation, nor respect for those he was before, seemed in the least to touch him. He treated the evidence with ridicule and contempt, and boldly defied the hand of justice to reach him. Upon the first evidence appearing, he clapped him on the shoulder, and had the impudence to tell him, to swear to him at once, and make no bones about it. During the time he remained at the office, it is supposed he did not swear less than fifty oaths, and amongst many other anecdotes that might be given of this hardened wretch, he even carried his indifference of his situation so far, as to repeat what he was pleased to call, his last dying speech.

It is very extraordinary, that no longer ago than last Sunday, this wretch preached before a respectable congregation at Graveland, from a manuscript sermon in his own hand writing. This sermon was found in his pocket, and is written in a style, and language, that must astonish every one, when it is considered to be the production of a man, who has lived by plundering the public.

The following is the prayer, by way of introduction:

LET US PRAY.

MOST gracious God, in whose temple every man speaks of thine honour, whose glory no mortal man can sufficiently express; whose goodness no tongue is able to display, whose holiness transcends all the perfections we see here below: Oh, let us consider, it is the all-seeing God, in whose presence we now are. Banish from us, we humbly beseech thee, all improper thoughts; or, if thou dost not think fit to free us from temptations, encourage us, however, to resist them vigorously, that we may discover our zeal for thy glory, by our abhorrence of all imaginations that exalt themselves against the obedience of Christ Jesus; and this we ask in the name and mediation of our blessed Saviour and Redeemer, who has taught and commanded men, when they pray, to say.

OUR Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

S E R M O N.

In the 4th chapter of the Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Philippians, and at the latter part of the 11th verse, you will find these words, "For I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."

There is scarce any thing in this world, that adds so much to the real happiness of mankind, as that of being contented with the situation of life, in which God hath been pleased to place us; for, by doing this, we not only secure ourselves, our grand and ultimate happiness, but provide for our intermediate also. These Christian duties, which are to carry us to heaven, are our refreshment, our viaticum in our journey; God's yoke is not to gail and fret us, but an engine by which we may with ease (and almost insensibly) draw all the clogs and innumerable of human life. For, whether we take Christianity in its whole complex, or in its several distinct branches, 'tis certainly the most excellent, the most compendious art of happy living: as its very tasks are rewards, and its precepts are nothing but a divine sort of al-

chemy, to sublime at once our nature and our affections. Temporal enjoyments, such as pleasure, wealth, honours, &c. the rest, though they make specious pretences to be the measures of human happiness, are all of them justly discarded upon this one consideration; that coming from abroad, they may be withheld or taken from us; and our tenure being precarious, we even, for that reason, are unhappy in our most desirable possessions, because we still are liable to be so. And therefore, we conclude, that felicity must be placed in the mind and soul, which stands without the reach of fortune; and in the practice of virtue, which in its own nature, and not in its contingent use, is truly good, and therefore certainly renders the possessors such. And St Paul declares himself, that having learnt how to want, and how to abound, and in whatsoever state he happens to be in, therewith to be content, he is able to do all things through Christ that strengthens him, and having nothing, to possess all things. Which great event comes about, not only, because all good things are eminently in the divine nature, and he who by virtue and religion possesses them, thereby, in a full equivalence, has every thing; but also upon human merits, and principles of philosophy. The compendious address to wealth, if rightly observed, are to increase possessions, but lessen desires. And if so, it will follow, that the contented man must be abundantly provided for, being so entirely satisfied with all he has, as to have no desires at all. Indeed, it is truly said, of covetous men, and is equally verified of all who have any desire to gratify, that they want no less than they have, than what they have not; but the reverse of that paradox is really made good by contentment, which bestows on men the enjoyment of whatever they have, and makes them never weary of it, and by teaching us to want nothing, abundantly secures us not to want happiness.

On the other side, this one grace being absent, it is not in the power of any success or affluence to make life a tolerable thing; for he that has the elements of felicity, and yet cannot form them into a satisfaction, is more desperately miserable than he that wants them: for he who wants them has yet something to hope for, and thinks, if he had them, he might be happy; but he who insignificantly possesses them, has not so much as the flattery of an expectation, for he has nothing left to desire, and yet can be as little said to enjoy. He, therefore, that would have the quintessence of happiness, must seek it in contentment. All outward accessions are but the dross and earthly part; this alone is the spirit, which, when once it is separated, depends not upon the face of the other, but preserves its vigour when that is destroyed. St Paul, whom I have before mentioned, is a ready instance of it, who professes to be content in whatsoever state; contentment being not so inseparably linked to external things, but that they may subsist apart. That those are often without it, we are too sure; and that it may be without them, is as certainly true; though, by our own default, we have not so many examples of it.

A heart that rightly computes the difference between temporals and externals, may resolve with the prophet, "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine, the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." Therefore, though every man has not all he wishes, yet he has that which is more valuable than that he complains to want; nay, which he himself could worse spare were it put to his option.

And now, from such a disposal of things, who would not expect that mankind should be the cheerfulness part of the creation? That the sun should not more rejoice to run its course than man should be to finish his?—that a journey, which has so blessed an end, and such good accommodation by the way, should be passed with all imaginable alacrity?—and that we should live here practitioners and learners of the state of unmixed interminable joys to which we aspire? But, alas! if we look upon the generality of men, we shall find it nothing so; but, while all other creatures joyfully follow the order of their creation, and take pleasure in those things God has assigned for them, we, with a sullen perverseness, quarrel at what we should enjoy, and in every thing make it our business, not to do it for our own use, but to find out some concealed quality which may render it unfit. We look indifferently upon our blessings, like men that designed only to pick a quarrel, and start a pretence for mutinying. From hence it is that man, who was designed the Lord of the world, to whose satisfaction all inferior beings were to contribute, is now the unhappiest of the creatures! Nay, as if the whole order of the universe were inverted, he becomes a slave to his own vassals; courts all these little subaltern things with such passion, that if they fly from his arms, he is then gladdened and satisfied; and thus it will ever be till we can keep our desires more at home, and not suffer them to ramble after things without reach. God hath placed none of us in so bad a soil, in so forlorn a state, but there is something in it which may afford us comfort; let us therefore husband that to the utmost, and 'tis scarce imaginable what improvement even he that appears the most miserable may make of his condition: but if, in a sullen humour, we will not cultivate our own field, because, perhaps, we have more mind to that of our neighbours, we may thank ourselves if we starve; for the despising of what God has already given us, is sure but a cold invitation for his farther bounty.

Men, indeed, sometimes are compelled to reward the mutinous; but God is not so to be attacked; nor is it that sort of violence which can ever foil heaven. The heathen could say, that Jupiter sent his plagues amongst the poorer sort of men, because they were always repining; and indeed there is so much of truth in this observation, that our impatience and discontent at our present condition is the greatest provocation to God to make it worse. It must therefore be resolved to be very contrary to our interest, and surely it is no less to our duty; it is so, if we do but own ourselves men; for in that is implied a subordination and submission to that power who made us so; and to dispute his government of the world, to make other distributions of it than he has done, is to renounce our subjection, and set up for dominion; and this is yet more intolerable, as we are Christians, it being a special part of the evangelical discipline, cheerfully to conform to any condition, to know how to be abased, and how to abound, to be full and to be hungry. Nay, so little does Christ give countenance to our peevish discontents, our wanton outcries when we are not hurt, that he requires more than a contentment,—an exultancy and transport of joy under the heaviest pressures, nay, even under reproaches and persecutions. Why then, sure nothing can be more contrary to this, than to be always repining and complaining. As this querulous humour is against our interest and duty, so is it apparently against our ease. What a madness is it then for men to be so desperately bent against their interest and duty, as to renounce even their ease too for company! One would think this age were sensual enough to be at defiance with the least shadow of uneasiness. It is so, I am sure, where it ought not; every thing is laborious when 'tis in compliance with their duty: it may therefore be a seasonable office to endeavour the appeasing these storms, by recalling them to those sober, rational considerations, which may shew as well the folly as the uneasiness of this repining unsatisfiable humour. 'Tis certain, that in true reasoning we can find nothing whereon to found it, but a great deal to enforce to the contrary. Indeed, 'tis so much against the dictates of reasonable nature to affect damage, sin, and torment, that were there nothing else to be said but what I have already mentioned, it might completely discover the great unreasonableness of this sin. But, we need not confine our appeal to reason, as it is only a judge of utility and advantage, but enlarge it to another notion, as it is a judge of equity and right; in which respect also it gives as clear and peremptory a sentence against all murmuring impatience.

To evince this, I shall mention the following particulars: 1st, That God is debtor to no man; and therefore, what he affords to any, it is upon bounty, not of right,—a benevolence, not a due. 2dly, That his

bounty is not freight or narrow, confined to some few particular persons, and wholly overlooking the rest; but more or less universally diffused to all,—so that he who has the least cannot justly say but he has been liberally dealt with. That God is debtor to no man, is too clear and apparent to require much illustration: For, as he is a free agent, and may act as he pleases, so he is sole proprietor, and can wrongfully detain from none, because all original right is in himself. This has been acknowledged by the blindest heathens, that none of them durst make insolent addresses to their gods, nor challenge any thing of them as of debt, but by sacrifices and prayers, and their dependence and implored supplies. And sure Christianity teaches us not to be more rude in our desires. If those deities, who owed their very being to their votaries, were yet acknowledged to be the spring and source of all, we can with no pretence deny it to that Supreme Power in whom we live, and move, and have our being; for, if it were merely an act of his choice to give us a being, all his subsequent bounties can have no other original than his own good pleasure. We could put no obligation upon God before we were; and, when we began to be, we were his creatures; and so, by the most indisputable right, owe ourselves to him, but can have no antecedent title to claim any thing from him; so that the apostle might well make the challenge which he doth on God's behalf, *Who hath given any thing unto him, and it shall be recompensed to him again?*—Now, ordinary discretion teaches us not to be too bold in our expectation from one to whom we can plead no right; it has as little of prudence as modesty, to press impudently upon the bounty of a patron, and does not give temptation, at least, pretence to deny.

And if it be thus with men, who possibly may sometimes have an interest, sometimes a vanity to oblige us, it must be much more so towards God, who cannot be in want of us, and therefore need not buy us. Our good, as the Psalmist speaks, extends not to him; he has a fundamental right in that little we are, which will stand good though it should never be corroborated by greater benefits. With what an humble bashfulness should we then sue for any thing, who have no argument to invite the least donation? being already so pre-engaged, that we cannot mortgage so much of ourselves in consideration of any new favour; and surely extravagant hopes do very ill become people in this condition. We see the modesty of good Mephibosheth, who, tho' he was, by a slanderous accusation, deprived of half the estate David had given him, yet, upon an enumeration that he derived it all from his good pleasure, disputed not the sentence, but cheerfully resigned the whole to the same disposal from which he received it, saying, *Yea, let him take it all, a Sam. xix. xxx.* A rare example of a contented mind, and fit for imitation, as being adapted to the present case, not only in that one circumstance of his having received all from the King, but also in that of the attainer of his blood, which he confesses in the former part of the verse: For all of my father's house were but dead men before the Lord. And, alas! may we not say the very same? Was not our whole race tainted in our first parent? So that if God had not the primary title of vassalage, he would in our fall have acquired that of confiscation and escheat. And can we think ourselves, then, in terms to capitulate and make our own conditions, and expect God should humour us in all our wild demands? No! Let every one who would wish to be possessed of the blessed art of contentment, and whom it has pleased God to place in such a situation as to enable him to procure the comforts and conveniences of life, which many of the poorer sort of mankind are deprived of; I say, let such now, if ever, draw forth out of their treasures, and assist the poor and needy. The times are hard, by the just judgment of God, upon a thankless nation; and many thousands there now are, who heretofore have had it in their power to assist themselves, yet, by the hardness of the times, are now reduced to want and famine: By assisting these poor wretches, according to our several abilities, we shall reap the pleasure and satisfaction of it in our own minds; and there is no sensual pleasure that is comparable to the delight of doing good. The remembrance of a well-spent life, and of many benefits and kindnesses done by us to others, is one of the most pleasing things in the world. Sensual pleasures will soon die and vanish; and that is not the worst of them; they deprive the mind from enjoying the blessings of contentment; and when the pleasure is gone, nothing remains but guilt, and trouble, and repentance; whereas the reflection upon any good we have done, is a perpetual spring of peace and pleasure to us, and no trouble and bitterness ensues upon it; the thoughts of it lie even and easy in our minds, and, so often as it comes to our remembrance, it ministers fresh comfort to us. I shall now conclude with adding, that if any of you know any thing more desirable than contentment; any thing that will give truer pleasure to our minds, that we shall reflect on with more comfort when we come to die; and that, through the mercies and merits of our blessed Saviour, will stand us in more stead at the last day of judgment; let us look there: But if we do not, let us apply ourselves to this business of contentment, and with all our might, that we may thereby follow the example of St Paul, in being content with that situation of life in which God hath been pleased to place us.

Which blessing may God, in his infinite mercy and goodness, vouchsafe to every one of us, through Jesus Christ! To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, thanksgiving and praise, both now and for ever! Amen.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,
EVERY million that we expend upon this inauspicious and unavailing American war, is equal to the building and complete outfit of ten first-rates. As I understand, the Report of the Commissioners for stating the Public Accounts, the extraordinary alone of the American war amount annually to about 4 millions, or 40 first-rates. If we had pushed the war by sea alone, it seems a moral certainty, that long ago, the French would not have had a ship afloat, and that her islands must have been in our possession, as an equivalent for our loss of America—a loss justly chargeable to the pestiferous of France.

Edin. Sept. 11.

N E R V A.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

WHEREAS A Process of Reduction, Improbation, and Declarator, was some years ago raised against the vassals holding immediately of the City of Edinburgh,—notwithstanding which many of them are still in non-entry, and owing great arrears of feu-duty; this public information is therefore given to all such vassals, that orders are issued for extracting the decreet obtained against them, in order to be put into execution: But, in the mean time, the Magistrates and Council have directed that such of these vassals as shall, on or before the first day of November next, apply for an entry, shall be received; so that, after this public notification, such persons as do not lodge their rights with the City Clerks, at their office, betwixt and the above day, will have themselves alone to blame for the consequences.—AND WHEREAS a great number of the lands, tenements, houses, and other heritable subjects holding of the City of Edinburgh, lying in the town of South Leith, and within the barony of Restalrig, are in non-entry, and great arrears of feu duty owing the Good Town, these certify, That a summons of reduction, improbation, and declarator will be raised against the Good Town's vassals in South Leith and barony of Restalrig, and executed in October next, unless they lodge their titles deeds with the Town-clerk of Leith, and take out charges before the first day of November next.



From the London Papers, Sept. 12.

L O N D O N

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 11.

"Wind East. This morning, sailed the following ships for Gibraltar, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Victory	100	Admiral Lord Howe
		Capt. Gower
		Duncan
Britannia	100	Admiral Barrington
		Capt. Hill
		Admiral A. Hood
Queen	98	Capt. Domet
Atlas	98	Vandepuis
Princeps Royal	98	Falconer
Ocean	90	Admiral Milbank
Meppheim	90	Capt. Roger
Union	90	Duncan
		Dalrymple
Princess Amelia	84	Admiral Sir R. Hughes
		Capt. Reynolds
Cambridge	84	Stuart
Royal William	84	Allen
Poudroyant	84	Jarvis
Alexander	74	Lord Longford
Bellona	74	Onslow
Barwick	74	Phipps
Courageux	74	Lord Mulgrave
Dublin	74	Dixon
Edgar	74	Commodore Hotham
		Capt. Cayley
Agmont	74	Ferguson
Fortitude	74	Keppel
Ganges	74	Fielding
Golfish	74	Parker
Buffolk	74	Home
Vengeance	74	Moutrie
Asia	64	Elythe
Bienfaisant	64	Howarth
Crown	64	Reeves
Polyphemus	64	Finch
Ruby	64	Collins
Raisable	64	Lord Harvey
Sampson	64	Harvey
Vigilant	64	Douglas
Buffalo	60	Holloway
Panther	60	Sedmonton
Bristol	50	Butney
Minerva	38	Pakenham
Latona	38	Conway
Monsieur	36	Finch
Andromache	34	Byron
Recovery	34	Bertie
Diana	34	Calder
Proserpine	28	Taylor
Termagant	24	Sterling

F I R E S H I P S.

"At the same time sailed the trade and transports for Gibraltar, Oporto, and the West Indies.

"Also the following East Indiamen:

Fairford, Beldame	Duke of Atholl, Rattray.
Francis, Gruber	Balbridge, Todd
General Coote, Hoar.	Gen. Goddard, Foxall
Montague, Brettell	Winterton, Snow
Rodney, Wakeman	Europa, Aphlegarth.

"Also sailed the Heart of Oak armed ship, and Four Friends, Mer- rington, for Guernsey.

"This morning the Pegase, of 74 guns, went out of harbour to Spit- head."

If the wind continues fair, Lord Howe may be expected to arrive at Gibraltar in twelve days; but as it has already been to the eastward for these ten days past, it is not likely to continue in that quarter for so long a time; we may daily expect it to the southward or westward, either of which will be con- trary to the fleet; and mariners in general reckon, that if such a number of ships arrive in the Straits within three weeks after they sail, it may be accounted a good passage. It will at least take up a week afterwards to see part of the transports unload- ed, and the remainder put in a place of security, and a fortnight more for the men of war to return home; so that on the whole, if Lord Howe returns within six weeks, he will have made greater dispatch than can reasonably be expected.

It is an unfortunate circumstance, that the men of war which sailed under Admiral Milbank the first of this month, to bring home the Baltic fleet, did not put to sea a few days sooner, for which there appears to have been sufficient time, as they arrived at Portsmouth near a month before; for, while they were on that errand, the wind came fair for the fleet to sail for Gibrat- ar; in consequence of which they were obliged to return, and perhaps have left the Baltic fleet in a worse condition than be- fore; for if they have failed from the Sound, under an idea of being powerfully protected, as is generally supposed to be the case, they may run into the very mouth of the Dutch before they are apprised of their danger.

Orders are given for a fleet of observation to be formed in the absence of the grand fleet: It will rendezvous at Spithead, for the protection of the Channel trade, and is now fitting out for that purpose.

The only ships now at home that will be ready for sea in a fortnight, are the Pegase of 74, at Portsmouth; Bombay Castle of 74, at the Nore; and Europe of 64 guns, at Plymouth.

The grand fleet has at length sailed for the relief of Gibrat- ar. The first division, under the command of Admiral Bar- rington, proceeded on its way on Tuesday afternoon; and the remainder followed yesterday morning at four o'clock. The fleet is commanded by five Admirals and a Commodore, viz. Lord Howe, Admirals Barrington, Hood, Sir R. Hughes, Milbank, and Commodore Hotham. There are six regiments on board the men of war, to act as marines; the 2d, 25th, 59th, 61st, 62d, and another whose number we could not learn. The 25th and 59th are intended to be left as a reinforcement to the garrison; and the others, it is thought, will be sent with the naval detachment, under Sir Alexander Hood, to the West Indies.

Ministry seem inclined to think that the Dutch fleet will visit our coast during the absence of the grand fleet, and have therefore given orders for several of the men of war lately ar- rived from the West Indies to be again rigged, and to proceed for the Downs. Indeed, from the great exertions that are now making in the different dock yards of this kingdom, we doubt not but a very formidable fleet will soon be collected.

We are happy to find that Lord Howe has frequently ex- pressed himself perfectly satisfied with the force of his fleet, and that he thought them in every respect adequate to the im- portant object of his expedition. When an Admiral takes com- mand of a fleet possessing such a sentiment, the best of conse- quences may certainly be expected.

It appears to be the opinion of many people, that Lord Howe has orders to attempt the destruction of the combined fleets in Cadiz harbour, should they behave so dastardly as to fly there for shelter, on the approach of the British fleet. How

contemptible must the family compact appear in the eyes of all Europe, if Don Cordova, with a superior fleet, permits the British unmolested to relieve that garrison, whose reduction has been the darling object of the Spanish Monarch.

The following Extract from the Boston Paper, printed by Eades and Gill, gives the circumstance upon which probably the reports of the American dissensions are built. This para- graph says, "Several towns of the province of Massachusetts Bay have refused to send delegates to their Assembly. The reason given by them is, that being unable to pay taxes, they will not be represented."

The following is a copy of the letter written by Dr Walter, of New York, and alluded to in our last:

"Dear Sir, New York, July 24, 1782.

"IT is with particular pleasure that I embrace this oppor- tunity of writing to you, as I know how sincerely you wish to see this country restored to the Empire, and a perfect concilia- tion effected. Be assured the prospect is abundantly greater at this day than in any former period of the war; and what will add to your pleasure, as a New-England man, will be, to hear that the reformation is likely to commence in that quarter. All the provinces have declared sufficiently their inability to continue the war; for of the four millions of dollars, which by the resolves of Congress ought to have been paid into the Continental Treasury before this day, twenty thousand only have been received, and these from three only of the States, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the others no- thing. Notwithstanding which the General Assemblies of the States southward of this have, by the urgency of Congress, de- clared against holding any treaty with British Commissioners for a truce or peace, except with consent of their great Ally; but none of the New-England Assemblies have done this. They are rather determined to hold themselves free to see and hear for themselves, and to do what shall appear to them most for the public advantage. Scarce half the towns of the Massachu- setts have sent representatives to the General Assembly this year, because they will not be accessory to any further imposi- tion of taxes. In Worcester and the western counties they are holding conventions for public safety, and stopping the courts of justice. Two Gentlemen, members of the Worcester con- vention, are now here on a visit to the Commander in Chief, on purpose to know what the country may expect from him, and what he wishes from them.

"And a messenger is just arrived from the western part of New-Hampshire, who says, that similar dispositions are prevail- ing in that country; courts of justice are stopped there like- wise, and the people say they will pay no more. He likewise affirms, that the State of Vermont has taken its resolution to be a British government; and that he was authorized from the principal people of that State, to assure their friends, that be- fore December the settlement would take place. We there- fore flatter ourselves, that the war is drawing to a close, and that the remainder of the contest will be a contention of words, which I hope will end in such a free and generous system of government, as will unite all parties to perpetuate the happiness of both countries.

With the greatest consideration and respect,

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient and very faithful servant.

Sir William Pepperell, Bart.

W. WALTER."

Wimpole-street.

Sir William Pepperell, to whom the public is indebted for the forgoing intelligence respecting America, is distinguished for his loyalty to government. His estates near Boston were considerable, all of which he renounced in support of the claims of the mother country.

The Carleton, by which the intelligence was brought, is a private ship, the property of Mess. Watson (Commissary-Gen- eral) and Rastleigh. She was laden with Tobacco, and brought no letters but for the house she was consigned to.

The Dutch fleet, now nearly ready at the Maede, is said to be appointed convoy to the fleet, for Surinam, of which a- bove 130 sail are lying ready at Flushing and Helvoetsluys.

It would appear (says a correspondent) as if the French had long suspected a rupture with the colonists; for since their tak- ing possession of Rhode Island, neither expence nor labour have been spared to render the place in a condition to withstand every attack that might be made against it.

By letters recently received from the Portuguese Brasils, by way of Lisbon, we are told, that the rebellion in Mexico and Peru is got to such a head, that the power of Spain cannot quell. According to these accounts, the Mexicans and Peruvians are taking ample revenge upon the Spaniards, in return for the cruelties exercised by them upon the natives of that con- tinent, when it was subjected to the Spanish monarchy. The letters add, that the natives are already in possession of the mines, together with the principal towns on that continent; that the Spaniards are flying from them as they advance; and, to add to their distress, every Spaniard, and likewise the de- scendant of a Spaniard, that falls into their hands, are murder- ed, without regard to age or sex.

It was yesterday reported upon 'Change, that the very ce- lebrated Paul Jones, who has made himself famous by his en- gagement with the Scarpis, a new ship of 44 guns, in the North Seas, about three years ago, is taken in an American frigate called the Hercules, of 36 guns, built and fitted out at Bos- ton, by one of his Majesty's cruisers, on the Newfoundland station. There is no account of this at the Admiralty or Lloyd's coffeehouse, though it comes by a most respectable channel of intelligence from France, where it seems to be ge- nerally believed.

To discourage as much as possible the cruelties which have been lately so frequent on all the public roads, a plan, it is said, will be adopted of passing immediate sentence after conviction, and executing the parties instantly in the yards of the Sessions-house.

The following letter was yesterday sent to the Recorder of London, from the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"S I R,

"I have the King's commands to signify to you his plea- sure, that, considering the great number of robberies that have been lately committed, and attended with acts of great cruelty, you shall report to him in Council as soon as possi- ble, upon such cases as shall appear to you to call for im- mediate punishment.

"I have it likewise in charge to acquaint you, that in or- der to deter persons from being guilty of such acts of cruel- ty, his Majesty has determined to grant no pardon or respite to any person convicted of such offences on any solicitation whatever. I am, &c. T. TOWNSHEND."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 10.

"Yesterday a court-martial was held on board the Warlike, at Portsmouth, on an officer of the Royal George. A carpenter who escaped deposed, that he was on board when the Royal George sunk; he said it was so sudden, that he had only time to say to his brother that she was sinking, when she immedi- ately went down, and he immediately made his escape through a port-hole. He further said, that the ship was so rotten that she started a plank, and not a peg would hold together.

"An Admiral was next called upon to give an account of the state he found the Royal George in when he commanded her, when he deposed to the court, that when she was repair- ing at Plymouth he observed to the carpenters that he thought it impossible they could make her fit for service; and that their answer was, that they were obliged to patch her up for the sum- mer in the best manner they could, after which she was to be laid up. To which the Admiral said, it would be well if no accident happened, as her timbers were rotten. The officer was honourably acquitted."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 12.

"Besides the very extraordinary fleet which has sailed un- der the command of Lord Viscount Howe, we are credibly in- formed, that he will also receive two more ships of the line, which are now ready at Plymouth to join him in his passage.

"The accounts which are said to have been received re- specting the attack of the Spaniards on Gibraltar, and the mas- sacre of them which ensued, is supposed to be a premature fa- brication.

"The accounts of the defalcation of the colonies from their standard of Independence, seem to be treated with the greatest contempt by those who can only be supposed to have the most intelligence of such a circumstance, should it ever happen. So that, notwithstanding all the plausibility and parade of the letter with which it has been introduced to the credulity and atten- tion of the public, we cannot but join in reprobating the intel- ligence as an atrocious imposition.

"There is said to have been an armed vessel cast on shore between Calais and Graveling, in the late storm when the ves- sels were lost off Ostend. The name of the vessel is not known, as there were no papers found on board. The crew are suppo- sed to have taken to their boats, and to have taken with them their papers. Unless they were providentially taken up by some other vessel, they must have perished from the long continuance of the storm."

The military at the camp at Westbarns links in the neigh- bourhood of Dunbar, are to be reviewed by General Mackay on Wednesday first; and the 21st regiment of foot quartered in that town, commanded by General Mackay, are to be re- viewed on a fine green to the east of that place, on Thursday first.

We hear that, on Saturday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan was unanimously presented with the freedom of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths here, on account of his Lordships many public and private virtues; when his Lordship did the Incorporation the honour of dining with them, at Newhaven.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 14.

"The Circuit-court of Justiciary was opened here upon Wed- nesday the 11th current, by the Right Hon. Lord Hailes; but there being no criminal business to come before the Court, they adjourned till next day, and thereafter till Monday morning next, when they set out for Inverary."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 5.

"This day arrived at Cove his Majesty's frigate Belle Poule, Captain Patten, and eight transports, which are to take on board the 36th, 68th, and 81st regiments. They are im- mediately to sail to join the grand fleet for the relief of Gibrat- ar."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 10.

"We hear from good authority, that the Court of Portu- gal has been pleased to give orders for the admission of the manufactures of Ireland in the same manner as those of Great Britain.

"Advice is received from London, that the present Vice- Treasurers of Ireland are Lord Shannon, Lord Charles Spen- cer, and Henry Flood, Esq; the office being conferred on the latter gentleman within the course of last week."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A View of the LAW of SCOTLAND, with regard to FENCIBLE MEN.

BY the feudal law, introduced long ago into Scotland, all subjects, of a proper age and ability, were obliged, un- der penalties, to furnish themselves with various arms, and to learn the known exercises of these arms. The Magistrates of boroughs, and Sheriffs of counties, were authorized and re- quired to preserve and enforce this discipline of the people within their several districts, by regular weapon-shaws or military re- views, at least four times every year. The civil Magistrates were thus the commanding officers, in this military system, within their several districts. But it was the undoubted prerogative of the King alone to command in chief, to assemble those armed and trained men from all parts of the kingdom; and, by his proclamation, whenever he judged proper, to re- quire a general rendezvous for public service and actual war. This is a short view of the established constitution of Scotland, with regard to arms; and, in my humble opinion, it continues unaltered to this day.

After we came to have a regular legislation of King and Parliament, from the time of James I. of Scotland, this an- cient constitution was declared and enforced by many statutes, which are not abrogated to this day.

With regard to our boroughs, the duty of watching and warding, or, in other words, of service in arms, for the safety and defence of the community, is founded in the constitution of the boroughs themselves. It is the *residua* of their char- ters, and is confirmed by many laws in full force at present.

The act 155, Parl. 12. James VI. declares this duty of ev- ery burgh to serve in arms for the peace and defence of the burgh; and, high as the prerogative then was, the act de- clares, That the King himself cannot dispense with this duty, except in favour of one person of every craft. Sir Geo. Mac- kenzie, who was disposed to stretch the prerogative, tells us, that this limited power in the King, to exempt one person of every craft from the duty of watching and warding, was doubt- ed and disputed at a period very near the Revolution, upon this ground, that, after the King's accession to the throne of England, he could have no occasion for the actual employment or service of craftsmen in Scotland.

This duty of military service by burghers, under the com- mand of their Magistrates, is very clearly expressed in a more

ancient law, viz. of James VI. I. enacts, "That the officers of the burghs, charged by the lieges." The regard to our bo- all the rights and main entire.

As it was the duty of Magistra- gesses, so the Sh- posse comitatus, &c. By act 122, I have their men p- the Sheriffs auth- compulsors, in la- laws, requiring Sheriffs authority- elamation, to af- actual service in James's.

The rebellious- sing the armed fo- act against his la- laws, but to no a- plained. By var- litia was establish- and preserve the- to his person; b- evident, that the- subject to the Kin- in force.

The strongest- been misconstrue- by which the wh- and discipline, un- the King's prerog- public service and- ist, Charles II. prerogative in th- This statute prece- narrative of his l- ancestors, and his- "Majesty holds l- To vindicate it fr- the confusion and- "the power of ar- "the King alone- "undoubtedly righ- "sing in arms th- "manding, order- "thereof, &c. I. "to the subjects- "on any pretext- "peace or war, "poned thereto. II. this prerogati- "arming, and c-

As in these sta- any repeal of the- peal was included- people to arm, an- hold weapon-shaw- call them forth, service of actual w- confiture of the m- training the peopl- tions, and insurre- pacified against s- service, is condem- The best thoug- itates is that o- the act 4th of- That the milit- feudal and anti- though they di- form and discipl- will more forcibl- laws concerning t- particularly the 2- proceeds from- free, and states, at law in the f- and acts of Pa- royal ancestors, ings be holden- the lieges are qu- ting to their qu- these acts." T- rain, the late la- to be equally l- tations and ord- militia.

In the same m- I discharges m- ing; but still th- laws of weapo- The laws whic- a body of mili- that the peo- like exercises, is the tenor- and after th- various reg- militia; and, sing their ser- whatsoeve- "authorit- proportional lev- and, That- lled to p- the Unio- on, so long- made af- a temporar- by the th- both the r- several di- be in read- acted b-

ancient law, which is referred to and ratified by the above act of James VI. I mean the 34th act of Parl. 3. James IV. which enacts, "That all men dwelling in burgh, answer and obey the officers of the same, when and in what ways they shall be charged by the said officers, for the defence of the realm and lieges." There are many laws to the same purpose, with regard to our burghs; and, by the 21st article of the Union, all the rights and privileges of our Royal Burghs are to remain entire.

As it was thus understood to be the established right and duty of Magistrates, within burghs, to arm and train the burghs, so the Sheriff had a singular power, with regard to the posse comitatus, or the inhabitants within his territory.

By act 122, Parl. 9. James I. all the Barons are ordered to have their men properly armed, and in order for service, under the Sheriff's authority; and the Sheriffs are authorized to use compulsion, in case of failure in this public service. Such laws, requiring and regulating the weapon-shaws under the Sheriff's authority, and declaring the King's prerogative by proclamation, to assemble the people thus armed and trained for actual service in war, were enacted during every reign of the James's.

The rebellious practice, under the reign of Charles I. of raising the armed forces of the kingdom in the King's name, to act against his Government and authority, gave rise to new laws, but to no abrogation of the ancient system; as above explained. By various acts, after the Restoration, a body of militia was established and formed by various regulations, to assist and preserve the King's authority over them, and their affection to his person; but, from the whole tenor of these laws, it is evident, that the ancient system of arming and weapon-shaws, subject to the King's chief command, was still to be preserved in force.

The strongest of those acts shall be recited, as I think it has been misconstrued, to import a suppression of the ancient system, by which the whole country was to be kept in a state of arms and discipline, under the civil Magistrate, though it belonged to the King's prerogative alone, to assemble and lead them out to public service and actual war. I allude here to the 5th act, Parl. 1st, Charles II. intitled, "An Act asserting his Majesty's royal prerogative in the militia, and in making peace and war." This statute proceeds in the servile stile of those times, on the narrative of his Majesty's royal virtues, the great merit of his ancestors, and his divine right: "It is declared, that the King's Majesty holds his imperial crown from God Almighty alone." To vindicate it from the invasions that had been made upon it by the confusion and disorders of the late times, the act declares, that "the power of arms, and the making of peace or war, are in the King alone and his successors. That it was and is their undoubted right, and theirs alone, to have the power of raising in arms the subjects of this kingdom, and of the commanding, ordering, and disbanding, or otherwise disposing thereof, &c. Declares that it is, and shall be, high treason to the subjects of this kingdom, or any number of them, on any pretext, to rise or continue in arms, or to treat of peace or war, without his Majesty's special authority interposed thereto. In the 26th act, session 3. Parl. 1. Charles II. this prerogative is termed, the King's sole power of raising, arming, and commanding his subjects."

As in these statutes there is neither directly nor indirectly any repeal of the ancient law, so it is manifest that no such repeal was included or understood. It was still the duty of the people to arm, and of the magistracy to train them to arms, and hold weapon-shaws, as it was the prerogative of the King to call them forth, and assemble them in military bodies for the service of actual war. There is accordingly in those statutes no censure of the magistracy of burghs, or sheriffs of counties, for training the people to arms; but the practice of private associations, and insurrections of the people in arms, which had been practised against King Charles I. under pretence of the king's service, is condemned and declared treasonable.

The best authority that can be for this construction of the statutes is that of Sir Geo. McKenzie in his Commentary on the act 4th of Parl. 1st, James I. where he expressly says, "That the militia acts of Charles II. did not abrogate this feudal and ancient constitution for training the people to arms, though they did introduce new and further regulations, to form and discipline a body of militia." This construction is still more forcibly confirmed, by the tenor of all the subsequent laws concerning the militia, down to the time of the Union; particularly the 2d act, 2d Parl. Charles II. concerning the militia, proceeds on the narrative of the ancient laws as still in force, and states, very distinctly and clearly, the substance of that law in the following words: "Whereas, by divers laws and acts of Parliament, made in the reigns of his Majesty's royal ancestors, it is statute and ordained, that weapon-shaws be holden in ilk shire, several times in the year, at which the lieges are appointed to be harnessed and armed, according to their qualities and degrees, as at length is specified in these acts." Then the statute goes on to narrate, in the same vein, the late laws enacted under that very reign, holding them to be equally in force; and the foundation of certain new relations and orders for the raising and disciplining of a body militia.

In the same manner, the act 32d, Parl. 1st, James II. or I. discharges rendezvous of the militia until ordered by the King; but still there was no repeal of the ancient and established laws of weapon-shaws for training the people to arms.

The laws which appoint a levy to be made from time to time, a body of militia, proceed upon the principle of this ancient law, and the people are obliged to have arms, to be trained to like exercises, and be ready to serve in the public defence: as is the tenor of those statutes concerning the militia, both before and after the Revolution. Thus the act, 14 Parl. 1692, contains various regulations for the establishment and discipline of militia; and, among other encouragements, declares, "that their service in it, they shall be free from all other whatsoever." And in like manner, the act 33d Parl. 1702, authorizes and orders a body of militia to be raised by apportioned levies, out of the different counties, upon this fund, That by the laws of the land the people may be called to public service."

As the Union, there is no abrogation of this law and constitution, so long and so firmly established in Scotland. The laws made after the Rebellions in 1715 and 1745, were only temporary; so that, upon the whole, I do conclude, that by the laws and constitution of Scotland at this day, both the right and the duty of the civil Magistrates, in several districts, to train the people to arms, that they be in readiness for public service at any time when they are called by the King's order or proclamation; and that

"in the most arbitrary times, this law and constitution, with regard to arms in Scotland, was never questioned or violated."

NESTOR.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY. LETTER V.

To the REAL FREEHOLDERS of SCOTLAND.

MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

In my last, I promised to suggest to you a method for checking the progress of nominal qualifications, till an act of Parliament can be obtained for putting our election laws upon a more independent footing.

In 1775, there arose a general disgust against these kind of qualifications. A bill for suppressing them was prepared by able hands, and was printed. It was approved of by persons high in the law department in Scotland; but when it was proposed to those powerful, though nameless beings, called the *folks above*, it was smothered, and came to nothing.

A spirit of the same kind has of late been rekindled;—three counties have led the way. A general meeting, held at Edinburgh, has approved of their resolutions, and named a Committee for getting the sense of the other counties, with a view to offer a bill to Parliament; and I make no doubt, that there will be meetings all over Scotland, which will take resolutions similar to those in 1775, and a bill will be prepared: but much, much I fear, that, when this same bill shall be presented above, if nothing farther is done, it will run the risk of meeting with the fate of the former. One step has been taken, and that a material one, which was omitted in 1775: A contribution has been begun in the general meeting in Edinburgh; and, I make not the least doubt, will run through the counties, to raise a sum sufficient for the expenses of passing the bill, and combating opposition.

But all that will not do, without still something more; and, unless you do something more, you had better save yourselves the trouble and expense, and neither come to meetings nor make contributions. If you are in earnest, Gentlemen, and I really hope you are, my advice to you is, to get a subscription-paper properly drawn up. A subscription-paper is too low a name; I must call it rather a *solemn association*; and by whatever name you chuse to call it, let it import your hearty disapprobation of nominal and unconstitutional qualifications for voting at elections of Members of Parliament, and that in order to check their farther progress, until an act can be obtained effectually to suppress them, and for putting the election laws upon a more liberal and independent footing. Therefore the subscribing do *solemnly covenant*, and bind and oblige themselves, that they will not give their votes or interest in favour of any candidate who shall accept of the vote of any elector, upon a qualification by liberent, or wadset of superiority, or any other fictitious or fraudulent qualification; and that they will do their utmost to discourage and suppress this growing and fatal disorder, by every legal and constitutional remedy; and this they promise upon their honours, as Freeholders and Gentlemen, to one another, and to all who shall join in the association."

If this becomes general, there cannot be a doubt that it must prove successful, and it will even make the bill pass without any difficulty.

There will be obstacles enough thrown in the way of such an association. I shall state the strongest objection which, conversing with a friend upon this subject, he and I thought could possibly be devised. Put a case, said he, where one of two candidates has a majority of the real electors; nay, has the whole, with the addition of two nominals only; the other has a number of nominals, exceeding the reals by one. In such a case, should the candidate, who has the whole real freeholders, lay aside his two nominal suffragans, his antagonist, without a single real freeholder upon his side, would be chosen the representative of that county. This would be destroying the very end and purpose of the association. Therefore, said my friend, should not the covenant contain an exception of the case, where a candidate had a majority of real votes?

I confess, I was at first stumbled with this difficulty. But, in order to clear the ground a little, I asked him, in the first place, Whether he supposed the state of any election could be precisely known till it was over? Could the electors of any county be brought to a previous declaration, or a rehearsal of an election? Or, could the candidates be brought together to compare notes? Or, could they tell; or, if they could, would they believe or trust one another? My friend admitted none of these things could be. If so, said I, the putting such an exception into the covenant could serve no end, but to make it of no earthly use. It would pave the way for more exceptions and distinctions, till the rule would be excepted and distinguished away altogether, and would involve gentlemen in a labyrinth of perplexities; so that if there be any who, for the sake of private friendships, or for other motives, can submit to an infringement of a constitutional principle, who can admit of the Popish doctrine of indulgences, they had better let the association alone, and quietly let the yoke be faster and faster wreathed about their necks. For my share, Gentlemen, supposing the case put should clearly exist, and that it could be exactly known before-hand how an election stood, I would advise you to disclaim the exception, even in such a case. I cannot help thinking that nothing could be more fortunate, nor tend more effectually to put an end to these nominal voters, than their getting a representative chosen by themselves, pure and unpolled by the suffrage of one real Freeholder. Would there be no indignation in such a case? Would not that very circumstance open gentlemen's eyes? Let them, in such an instance, lay their case before the House of Commons. The question of nominal qualifications has never yet been tried in that House. Indeed, in my opinion, its true merits have never been directly tried in the House of Lords. The decisions of that House, as appears to me, amount only to this, That no oath could be put for discovering the reality of a qualification, except in the statutory words of the 7th Geo. II. and that the interrogatories devised by a Gentleman of the Law in Scotland, and admitted by the Court of Session, which, like the spear of Ithuriel, made the spectres stand forth in their true shape, were not authorized by the statute; by which means, though these qualifications did not escape detection, yet they escaped condemnation; and the statutory oath, instead of preventing, now only serves to rivet them upon us. I say, that the trial of such a case in the House of Commons would fairly bring this disorder to a crisis; and one way or other let us know whether there be any hopes of our constitution being restored to a state of sound health.

Admit, therefore, of no exception in your associations; no treaty; not even a parley with nominals. All or nothing; De-

lenda, delenda est Carthago, or farewell to your ancient constitution.

Listen not to the people whom you have in vain been used to look up to. Be not put off with their fair speeches, for they certainly will oppose you; neither be afraid of their threats. They will tell some of you, that if you appear in this matter, you look for such an office; your son Tom, or Will, wants a commission; you will disoblige certain folks, and be disappointed. Laugh at these things, and stand firm.

If the business once gets a beginning, as you have the spirit of the law and of the constitution upon your side, it will run like wild fire. Come to the next Michaelmas meeting; encourage your friends and neighbours to come also. After the other business is over, take up this business among yourselves only; and be not satisfied with high-sounding words, and manifold resolutions, signifying your general approbation of what is going on, or with drinking bumpers to the success of the scheme, and the downfall of nominals, but quietly put your hands to the paper.

It is strange, how matters of trifling consequence, in comparison to this, will set whole counties in motion. If there is a competition for a collector of the cess, or any paucity office in the county to be disposed of, there is such riding and running among all the lairds, such a brushing of holiday clothes, and powderings of wigs, shoeing of horses, and even laying of ploughs, to get all them and their men properly mounted to go to the meeting. But, in a weighty matter of this kind, will you, Gentlemen, of the rank of real Freeholders, sit at home, read the news-papers, and content yourselves with railing at the degeneracy of the times, and the decay of the public spirit? Take my word for it, if you follow the plan proposed, you cannot fail of success; you will damp the courage of your opposers, and extinguish opposition. What signifies their opposing a bill, when the business will, in effect, be done without one? There are independent Members of the House of Commons, who will espouse your cause when the matter is explained to them: And even in the House of Peers, love of the Public, inseparable from noble breasts, will, I doubt not, upon due consideration, overcome all motives of an occasional and seeming private interest.

I conclude, my dear Friends and Brethren, with this assertion, nay, this asseveration. That if, with the spirit of your ancestors, you will take the resolution to follow the course I have recommended, you will do your own business. If you do not follow it, you leave your business to other people, and it requires no spirit of divination to foretell the consequence. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most devoted brother,
and humble servant,

AN OLD FREEHOLDER.

In Letter IV. the quotation from Horace should have been printed thus:

At si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te; neque ruberes,
Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.

A COUNTRY SURGEON's letter would give offence. He will please send for it.

G. G. Q. &c. &c. will be properly attended to.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Sept. 12. Tartar, from Berwick, in ballast.
Betsey, Henderson, from Kirkwall, with sugar and coffee.
Adamson, Lyall, from Perth, with goods.
Friendship, Mill, from Aberdeen, ditto.
13. De North Kilt, Lattes, from Brecon, with silks and slaves.
Jean and Janet, Balfour, from Bergen, with tar.
Frederick Sophia, Jonson, from Easterker, with timber.
Betsey, Kidd, from Kirkwall, with kelp.
Jean, Barr, from Alloa, in ballast.
Providence, Jones, and Floria, Drummond, from Alloa, coals.
14. Friendship, Launciman, from Dundee, in ballast.
Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with goods.
15. Two Sisters, Reid, from Muld, with tar.
Providence, Wilson, from Stormaway, with kelp.
Friendship, Cooper, from Orkney, with ditto.
Friendship, Primrose, from Borrowstounness, with coals.
Peggy, Macchulloch, from St. David's, with ditto.
Jean, Millar, from ditto, with ditto.
Mercury, Davidson, for Sealock, in ballast.
Nelly, Tulloch, from ditto, in ditto.
Margaret, Gill, from Portof, with wheat.
Elizabeth, Thomson, from Alloa, with whisky.
Mary and Betty, Smith, from Shetland, with goods.
Wind, E.

SEQUESTRATION—Mess. Mayne and Graham, late bankers in London.

A GARDENER WANTED

AT MARTINMAS NEXT.

WHO must also officiate occasionally as a House Servant.—Apply to the Publisher.

By the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost and the Magistrates of the City of
Edinburgh,

THE FOUR ESTABLISHED ENGLISH SCHOOLS of this City,
after a short vacation, were again convened on Tuesday last.

TEACHERS.
Messrs THOMAS YOUNG, Presidents Stairs.
WILLIAM SYDSEFF, Frank Close.
GEORGE FULTON, Niddry's Wynd.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Under Bakers' Close.
Not to be repeated.

SHEEP TAR,

JUST imported from Norway, and sold by SCUGALL and OGIL-
VY, Leith.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From Mr. Dumbreck's, Stabler at the head of the Canongate, Edinburgh,
A SMALL POINTER BITCH, with dark brown spots on her
ears and head, and above the tall, smooth-haired, and answer
to the name of Juno, lately whelped, and still some milk upon her.
Any person who can give information about her, or who will bring
or send her to Mr. Dumbreck's, or to Pittfiran, near Dunfermline, shall
be handsomely rewarded.

Edin. Sept. 16. 1782.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, That, on account of
repeated complaints of misbehaviour, the Society of Running Sta-
tioners of Edinburgh have suspended John Sommerville and William M. d-
leton, two of their members, from plying as Running Stationers; and
that after this intimation, the Society will not be answerable for any of
their acts or deeds.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 16th September 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,
There will be exposed to SALE, by public Auction, in the Ex-
cise Warehouse at Leith, on Saturday the 21st instant, at one
o'clock afternoon,

A Parcel of Foreign Geneva, Rum, Brandy,
Tea, and Coffee, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.
The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse
in Leith on the day before and morning of the day of sale.

SINGULAR CHARACTER of an Inhabitant of GLENORCHAY.

I DO not recollect at present any thing particular to amuse you, unless the following account of a man in the upland part of my parish, be thought singular and uncommon. I can assure you, that there is not a stroke in the picture embellished beyond the truth, nor a single trait given but what is really in the original. I have seen him occasionally two or three times, never indeed in the church but once, and that at the interment of his mother.

His name is Angus Roy Fletcher; he lives in the highest farm of Glenorchay, and has done so all his life-time. He has always made his livelihood mostly by fishing and hunting. The dog is his sole, though faithful attendant; the gun and the dirk are his constant companions. He sometimes exchanges the gun for the fishing spear, but was never observed without the one or the other. At a distance from social life, he has his residence in the wildest and most remote parts of the lofty mountains, which separate the country of Glenorchay from that of Rannoch. In the midst of these wilds he builds his hut, and there he spends the most part of spring, summer, and autumn, and even part of winter. He has a few goats, which he tends at times on these lofty cliffs. These, with the dog, the gun, the spear, and the dirk, a belted plaid, hose, and brogs, constitute the whole property of this savage. They are all he seems to desire. While his goats feed among the rocks and wide extended heaths, he ranges the hill and the forest in pursuit of the game. He returns to his little flock in the evening. He leads them to his solitary hut. He milks them with his own hands; and after making a comfortable meal of what game he may have caught for the day, and of the milk of his goats, he lays himself down to rest in the midst of them. By day they are his chief care, by night his only companions, the dog excepted. He desires not to associate with any of his own species; either man or woman; and yet, if the step of the wandering stranger happens to approach his little hut, Angus Roy is humane and hospitable to a high degree. Whatever he is possessed of, even to the last morsel, he cheerfully bestows on his guest; at a time too when he knows not where to purchase the meal for himself. Strange, that a man who apparently has no affection for society, should be so much disposed to exercise one of its noblest virtues! His contempt for society, however, is incontestable, for if he happens at any time to build his hut near the dwelling of a farm, he abandons his hut. The moment the people come to the dwelling, he removes to a greater distance, and builds another habitation for himself. He seems to have in solitude a certain enjoyment, of which no other Highlandman has any conception or feeling.

Such is the manner in which this extraordinary man spends the spring, the summer, and the autumn, and even part of winter. But when the chill blast of December returns; when the excessive coldness of the climate forces him to depart from the mountain, to quit the solitary cell, he condescends to hold some intercourse with mankind. He descends to the village, but he enters with reluctance into a society where no man thinks as he does himself; where no man lives or acts after his manner. In this situation, and in such society, he discovers evident symptoms of uneasiness and disgust. To alleviate the pain as much as possible, to remove the languor of an intercourse in which he finds no enjoyment, he has devised the most proper expedient: He goes forth every morning, before the dawn, to the hill and the wood, in search of game. He returns not till late at night, and then goes to his rest, generally without seeing any body.

If ever he felt the passion for sex, it must have been in a degree extremely low, for he hardly ever discovered the symptom of such a passion; and yet he dresses after the manner of the most finished coxcomb.

The belted plaid and the dirk are fitted on him with a wild and affected elegance; his bonnet, which is very small, after the same manner. His hair, which is naturally curled and very thick, is always tied with a silken or variegated cord at the root, and being loose towards the crop, it curls, and forms a great bunch, in size and figure resembling a large bunch of heath. This he esteems as one of his brightest ornaments. His look is lofty; his gait is stately and slow. Who can conceive that this coxcomb is his own butcher, baker, and cook? and when he kills a bird, a hare, or deer, he prepares it himself for eating; makes his bed, washes his shirt, milks his goats.

Under all these circumstances, so seemingly depressing, he is haughty and high-minded in the extreme. Were he starving for want, there is not a person living from whom he would ask a mouthful of meat. In conformity to the custom of men, he takes off his bonnet to what is called a Gentleman, but in a manner which indicates contempt rather than respect for the person whom he addresses.

Upon the whole, he merits the appellation of a most singular character. In circumstances the most depressing to pride, he has hardly his equal among the proud and haughty. Among coxcombs he would make a distinguished figure, and yet, as I said, he discovers nothing of the passion for sex. He may be said to live in the original state of fishing and hunting; but he discovers not the ideas, nor the love of society, peculiar to that state. He is above fifty years of age, can neither read nor write, nor speak English. As I never saw him but once at church, and could at no time find him at any of my diets of examination, when in his neighbourhood, I apprehend that his notions of religion must be faint and obscure.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 11. Gunited Margratta Maria, Thorson, from Norway, with deals.
15. Countess of Hopton, Anderson, from Memel, with timber.
Nancy, Bonnar, from ditto, with ditto.
Nelly, Arbutnot, from Montrose, with sundries.
Borrowfouness, Cumming, from Boness, for Glasgow.

PRIZES for HIGHLAND PIPERS.

At the FALKIRK TRYST in October next, 1782, given by the Highland Society of London.

A HANDSOME HIGHLAND PIPE, with Forty Merks in Money, to the best performer on that instrument; likewise Thirty Merks to each of the two next best performers; and One Hundred Merks towards the travelling charges of the competitors.

The competition to be decided by Gentlemen appointed by the Society.

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in chests and half chests.

RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the best quality.

CHEEDER CHEESE, } all of a very fine quality.

WILTSHIRE ditto, }

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER ditto, }

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Lisbon. The chests are of the largest size; and purchasers may have them repacked, if they incline.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

THE Michaelmas Head Court of the County of Lanark is to be held at Lanark on the 1st day of October next, being the first Tuesday after Michaelmas; and Claims of Inrolment are lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for

James Maxwell of Williamwood, — and

Robert Dunmore of Kelvinhead, merchant in Glasgow.

It is proposed to lay before the meeting, "Copy of a Bill presented by the Marquis of Graham to the House of Commons in May 1782, for the better ordering the Militia forces in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," which has been transmitted to the Sheriff for that purpose, and is now lying in the hands of the Sheriff-clerk at Glasgow, for the general perusal of the Gentlemen of the county.

J. A. CUNISON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM MOFFAT, Writer in Edinburgh, are desired immediately to give in notes of their debts to John Peat writer in Edinburgh, specifying the amount of the same, and how they are constituted. — The House lately possessed by Mr Moffat, at the head of the Old Assembly Close, fronting the High Street, and consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, will be let either furnished or unfurnished, from Martinmas to Whitunday next. For particulars apply to Mr Peat.

KELSO RACES, 1782.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelso, on Tuesday the 22d October 1782, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of last season; to carry 12 stone English, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses; and such horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the last season, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such bounds as they have hunted with.

On Wednesday the 23d October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses. — Four year olds to carry 7 stone 12 lib.; five year olds 8 stone 10 lib.; six year olds 9 stone 4 lib.; aged 9 stone 8 lib. The winner of a King's Hundred this year to carry 5 lib extra; a winner of a Fifty this year 3 lib.; and the winner of two Fifties to carry 5 lib.; the best of three four-mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

On Thursday the 24th October, A MAIDEN PLATE, for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats; to carry the following weights: Four year olds, 7 st. 12 lib.; Six year olds, 9 st. 4 lib. Five year olds, 8 st. 10 lib.; Aged, 9 st. 8 lib.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

The horses to be entered on Monday the 21st, at the Cross Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horses to enter for the Wednesday's and Thursday's plates, or no race without the consent of the stewards. No winning horses can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the stewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and assemblies at the Cross Keys, as usual.

Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by

Sir CARIBY HAGERSTON, Bart. } Stewards.

Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, Bart. }

ALEXANDER RENTON, Esq; }

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 13th Sept. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE. ON SATURDAY the 21st of September inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

5 Boxes, containing 419 lbs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at 6s. 6d.
4 Ditto and 1 Bag, containing 373 lbs. of ditto, at 6s.
4 Boxes, containing 220 lbs. of ditto, at 5s.
Sundry parcels, containing 282 lbs. of ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALLOCHMYLE, lying in the parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, Stair, and Auchinleck, and county of Ayr.

There is an elegant mansion house upon the premises, fit for the immediate reception of a large family, with suitable offices of every kind. The garden, shrubbery, and lawn, in which the house is situated, have been lately finished in the modern taste; — the whole in thorough repair.

Particulars may be had of George Martin and Thomas Smith, writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh, and Mr Spottiswood, Saville Street, London. — Mr Bruce, factor at Ballochmyle, will show the place.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday the 24th of September next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, within the house of Michael Stephenson victner in Hawick,

The Lands of MUIRMAW, now called LEES, lying in the parish of Wilton, and shire of Roxburgh. The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with thorn hedges, and contain plenty of marle, some natural and planted wood. There is a good dwelling-house upon the lands, which has been lately built, with proper office-houses; and two outbuildings for tenants.

If no purchaser appears for the whole, the lands will be sold in different lots.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, and rental of the lands, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Usher writer in Hawick; and John Scott at Lees will show the lands.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.



THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the Danish Island of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to sail about the 1st October. Such as are inclined to embrace the present favourable opportunity of transporting goods to that island, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lord of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Eight-merk Land of NETHER LOCH.

ERWOODS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carlawrock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions,

is 101 l. 17 s. 11 d. 11-12ths

And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase,

is, L. 2241 15 s. 2-12ths

These lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the Water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithsdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven

and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 21 s. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 161 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 388 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 41 l. 10 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 161 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold, The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John A. Callender one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton a writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND UPSET PRICE LOWERED.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be exposed to SALE, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of RAEBERRY, and Three-Fourth Parts of the Lands of BALMAE, which belonged to the deceased William Kirkpatrick of Raeberry, as possessed by William Copland of Gregory, John Carson, and Alexander Roxburgh, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and shire of Kirkcubright. The gross rent is proven to be

L. 305 0 0

From which deducting the money spend

payable to the minister of Kirkcubright, L. 9 7 6

And the vicarial spend, being 3 bolls

6 pecks bear, converted at 16s. per boll,

reckoning 8 pecks to the boll,

3 0 0

12 7 6

Remains of free rent, L. 295 12 6

The proven value whereof, at twenty-three years purchase, is 6790 l. 7 s. 6 d.; but by the authority of the Court, the upset price is lowered to 6437 l. 15 s. The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleasantly situated on the east side of the entry into the bay of Kirkcubright, within three miles of that borough; commanding a most extensive view of the shores of Cumberland, Isle of Man, and Scots coast on the east and west. They are of the best quality, inclosed and subdivided, and the greatest part well marled and improved; and there is marle in the grounds sufficient for the rest of the estate.

On the Mains of Balmae there is an elegant double house, built and fitted up in the modern taste, with a neat garden surrounded with a high wall, stocked with a variety of the best fruit-trees; and there are several clumps of planting on the lands, well fenced, and in a thriving condition.

There are also two very good farm-houses, with suitable offices, on the estate; and on the west side there is a port or harbour, and all the coast abounds with fish.

A purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the mansion-house and garden immediately, and to a considerable part of the lands about the house at Whitunday next.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, who will likewise show the title-deeds, and give such other information as may be required.

Robert Beveridge writer in Kirkcubright, the factor, will give directions for showing the lands to any who apply to him.

LANDS TO SELL.

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 28th of January 1783, within the house of Mrs Weir victner in the Burgh between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the parish of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick, Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Constable of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, Thomas Johnson of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees. He has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale; the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, are to be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunfermline.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING'S PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, renders it necessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice it to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and digestive powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by promoting digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the constitution. — To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, and hypochondriacal cases: and hence also they account for its being particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the constitution in Spring and Fall.

To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by W. NICOLL, (a Proprietor), T. BECKETT, (a Proprietor), and J. POTT, (a Proprietor).

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. 6 d. the bottle, with the usual allowances; Messrs HUSBAND and EDWARDS, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in most of the principal towns in Great Britain.

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